

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED  
RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on Extradition, signed at Budapest on December 1, 1994. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following two provisos, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

"Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

Treaty Doc. 104-7 and 104-8 Extradition Treaty with Belgium and Supplementary Extradition Treaty with Belgium (Exec Rpt. 104-28)

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED  
RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The Supplementary Treaty on Extradition Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Belgium to Promote the Repression of Terrorism, signed at Brussels on April 27, 1987. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following proviso, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

"Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED  
RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Belgium signed at Brussels on April 27, 1987. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following proviso, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

"Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

Treaty Doc. 104-16 Extradition Treaty with the Philippines (Exec. Rpt. 104-29)

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED  
RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Manila on November 13, 1994. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following proviso, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

"Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

Treaty Doc. 104-26 Extradition Treaty with Malaysia (Exec. Rpt. 104-30)

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED  
RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise

and consent to the ratification of The Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Malaysia, and a Related Exchange of Notes signed at Kuala Lumpur on August 3, 1995. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following proviso, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

"Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

Treaty Doc. 104-22 Extradition Treaty with Bolivia (Exec. Rpt. 104-31)

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED  
RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia, signed at La Paz on June 27, 1995. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following proviso, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

"Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

Treaty Doc. 104-9 Extradition Treaty with Switzerland (Exec. Rpt. 104-32)

TEXT OF THE COMMITTEE-RECOMMENDED  
RESOLUTION OF ADVICE AND CONSENT

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of The Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Swiss Confederation, signed at Washington on November 14, 1990. The Senate's advice and consent is subject to the following proviso, which shall not be included in the instrument of ratification to be signed by the President:

"Nothing in the Treaty requires or authorizes legislation or other action by the United States of America that is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the United States."

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND  
JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. COATS (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. FAIRCLOTH):

S. 2000. A bill to make certain laws applicable to the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 2001. A bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to improve the definition relating to eligible dislocated workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2002. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking a child hostage in order to evade arrest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EXON:

S. 2003. A bill to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify

certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED  
BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. COATS (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. COVERDELL and Mr. FAIRCLOTH):

S. 2000. A bill to make certain laws applicable to the Executive Office of the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

THE PRESIDENTIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. COATS. All Members of this body remember early in this Congress we introduced and passed into law the Congressional Accountability Act which applied the various civil rights and labor laws that are currently applicable to employers and employees throughout America's workplaces, and applied this same restrictions to Members of Congress.

For too long we had exempted ourselves from the laws and regulations that we had imposed on virtually every other business operation in America. There were only a couple of workplaces that were exempted: The Labor Standards Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Americans With Disability Act, and the other items that we discussed. Those institutions were the U.S. Congress and the executive branch, in particular, the White House. We remedied that, partially, for the Congress with the adoption of the Congressional Accountability Act.

Now, these 11 specific items apply to Members of Congress as well as to the private sector. I think what we are learning is that some of these laws are good, some of these laws are applicable to what we do, but some of them are overly burdensome and overly restrictive and therefore need to be examined. Because they apply to us as they apply to everyone else, we feel that burden, and perhaps we can be reasonable when we examine these to determine whether or not reforms are needed.

This act would apply these same provisions that now apply to Congress and virtually every other workplace in the country, to the White House. This legislation, which I send to the desk for referral, was originally cosponsored by Senator STEVENS, as well as other Members including Senators NICKLES, ABRAHAM, DEWINE, COVERDELL, and FAIRCLOTH.

Mr. President, today I send to the desk a bill designed to eliminate a dubious double standard that remains in the application of our civil rights and labor protection laws.

Last year, this Congress passed the Congressional Accountability Act, requiring Congress to live under the laws it passes—and oftentimes imposes—on the rest of the Nation. Now that the Congressional Accountability Act is

the law of the land, only one workplace in America remains exempt from our Nation's laws and regulations. In just one place of employment, workers do not enjoy the rights and protections afforded to all other Americans. That one place is the White House, and it's time for the White House to join the rest of the United States in living under the civil rights and labor laws governing the rest of the Nation.

For decades, Congress callously exempted itself from rules and regulations it was passing for the rest of the country. Many of us had supported the Congressional Accountability Act for years, but were thwarted in our efforts. Finally, when—for the first time in 40 years—Republicans gained control of Congress, we wasted little time and passed the Congressional Accountability Act into law.

I remain in strong support of the principle that Congress should not be exempt from the laws that apply to all other Americans, and because of the Congressional Accountability Act, Congress now is living under 11 different labor and civil rights laws from which it had previously exempted itself. I continue to believe that this is a simple issue of fundamental fairness. Congress should live under the laws it passes for everyone else. In doing so, lawmakers will learn first hand which laws work, and perhaps more often than not, which laws are overly intrusive and burdensome.

These lessons also would be appropriate for the White House, since under President Clinton the Federal Register of Government regulations now totals about 65,000 pages, the largest number in more than 15 years. Despite President Clinton's stated concerns for the working men and women of this country, the White House continues to exempt itself from the laws and regulations covering the rest of the country, including Congress and all private businesses.

For example, because of this privileged loophole, the White House does not have to abide by the minimum wage or the Family Medical Leave Act or the overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act or several of the other civil rights and labor laws that apply to all other Americans. I think America's labor leaders will agree with me when I say that employees of the White House should be protected by the same laws that the President approves for the rest of the country. Employees should have the same rights and protections regardless of where they work—whether the individual labors in the private sector, the Congress, and yes, even in the White House.

There are some in the White House who argue that this legislation is unnecessary because the White House voluntarily complies with the spirit of many of these laws. Mr. President, I argue that voluntary compliance is not good enough. How many private sector companies are allowed to voluntarily

comply with the laws of the land? The answer is zero, and the White House should not be an exception.

The Congressional Accountability Act, and the proposed White House Accountability Act, give employees of these two branches of Government the same rights as any other citizen to go into a court of law and have their case heard by a jury of their peers. White House employees should not have to depend on the benevolence or arbitrary good will of a supervisor to ensure that they are not taken advantage of, sexually harassed, or otherwise dealt with in an inappropriate and possibly illegal manner. They deserve the right to be free from discrimination, the right to work in a safe and healthy work environment, the right not to be fired simply because of race, sex, disability, or age. White House workers deserve the same rights and protections that every other American enjoys in the private sector, and now in the U.S. Congress.

The White House Accountability Act also would be good policy for senior management and administrators. White House policy makers and their staffs would gain a first-hand understanding of the laws they propose and enact. Perhaps the White House will find, as many in Congress have been forced to learn, that some of the laws we pass are good, some do not go far enough and need to be strengthened, or—and this is too often the case—that many of the regulations imposed on the Nation by the Federal bureaucracy in Washington are onerous and in serious need of reform.

Writing in the Federalist Papers, James Madison instructed us that no branch of Government is above the law. Madison wrote, "Congress can make no law which will not have its full operation on themselves and their friends, as well as on the great mass of society."

Because of the Congressional Accountability Act, Federal laws and regulations now apply from our Nation's assembly lines to our Nation's general assembly. When President Clinton was inaugurated, he called the White House, "the people's house." It's time he backed up that statement by letting his workers in the White House enjoy the same civil rights and labor protections enjoyed by the rest of the people in whose house they serve.

By Mr. PELL:

S. 2001. A bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act to improve the definition relating to eligible dislocated workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE FISHERMEN AS DISLOCATED WORKERS ACT

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation today that amends the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] to improve the definition of eligible dislocated workers. The legislation defines "dislocated worker" as any employee who "has become unemployed as a result of a Federal action

that limits the use of, or restricts access to, a marine natural resource."

This language is directed at fishermen. In Rhode Island, as well as many other coastal States, customarily the crew members of fishing boats are not paid but are given a share of the day's catch. Unfortunately, this means they are neither employees of the boat nor self-employed.

Fishing has always been a difficult occupation. But now, with a declining supply, Government efforts to restore the population of various species of fish by limiting or closing access to fishing grounds, and the need to close large portions of our coastal waters after oil spills and other environmental disasters, fishermen are leaving port less and, when they do, catching less.

Some months ago, I received a letter from a Rhode Island fisherman who realized that fishing would no longer be able to support the demands of his growing family. He had, therefore, selected a new occupation—he wants to be a cabinetmaker—and on his own, he had located and been accepted into a training program. His only problem? Financial assistance.

Because he is technically not unemployed, the present system is of no help to him. My legislation would correct that unfortunate inequity.

I originally offered and had accepted a similar version of this legislation in the Labor and Human Resources Committee as an amendment to S. 143, the Workforce Development Act. Regrettably, the House-Senate work force development conference committee has only just finished its work under a cloud of partisanship and disagreement and I very much doubt any further action will take place during this Congress.

I do not believe the commercial fishermen in Galilee, RI, should suffer because of the failure of a conference committee in Washington, DC. I have, therefore, drafted this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2001

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DEFINITION.

Section 301(a)(1) of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1651(a)(1)) is amended—

- (1) in subparagraph (C), by striking "; or" and inserting a semicolon;
- (2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting "; or"; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:
 

"(E) have become unemployed as a result of a Federal action that limits the use of, or restricts access to, a marine natural resource."

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2002. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking a child hostage in order to evade arrest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## CRIME LEGISLATION

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, over the past few years, America has witnessed an unfortunate trend involving standoffs between the U.S. Government and parties who reject its authority to enforce the laws of this land—specifically, the incidents in Waco, TX; Ruby Ridge, ID; and Garfield County, MT. Thankfully, the most recent episode involving the Freeman did not escalate to violence or bloodshed. Regrettably, this does not hold true for Waco or Ruby Ridge, where there was a tragic loss of life to civilians and Government agents alike.

Each of these situations jeopardized children's lives—innocent children who had no choice in the role they played in these standoffs. In Waco, 25 young children under the age of 15 died in the blaze that spread throughout the compound. These deaths occurred despite the repeated efforts by Federal agents to encourage Branch Davidians leaders to allow children to leave the compound.

At Ruby Ridge, a 14-year-old died after being caught in gunfire. And during the Freeman standoff, Americans across the Nation held their breath—praying that violence would not erupt. Once again, the lives of children were placed in jeopardy. But thankfully, this time, the children—and adults—emerged unharmed.

As we have seen, tragedy can occur in these very tense situations. Above all else, we need to ensure that children are kept out of these situations in the future. People who arm themselves after failing to comply with warrants or because they seek to avoid arrest must realize that, whether or not it is intended, children are implicated in these standoffs. We cannot allow this to continue any longer. We cannot allow another child's life to be endangered in this manner.

Today, I am introducing a bill which seeks to protect children from harm in these standoff situations. My bill would make it a crime to detain a child when two conditions are met: if a person is trying to evade arrest or avoid complying with a warrant, and that person uses force, or threatens to use force, against a Federal agent. Any person convicted of violating this act would be imprisoned for 10–25 years. If a child is injured, the penalty would be increased to 20–35 years. If a child is killed, the penalty would be life imprisonment.

No law can ever assure that children will be kept free from harm. But this legislation will help assure that children do not become inadvertent, innocent pawns when violent situations arise. It will provide a deterrent to involving a child in any standoff—and severe penalties for those who ignore the law.

Tense standoffs between Federal law enforcement officers and hostile fugitives are no place for children. This bill will help encourage the removal of innocent children from such dangerous

situations. As a nation, we should not tolerate the use of children as pawns or human shields when people choose to evade the laws of this land. I hope my colleagues support this important piece of legislation. •

By Mr. EXON:

S. 2003. A bill to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE ARMORED CAR INDUSTRY RECIPROCITY  
IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I introduce legislation known as the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Improvement Act. This legislation is a companion measure to H.R. 3431 which has unanimously passed in the House of Representatives. It is my hope that this bill which makes a slight modification to its companion can be taken up and swiftly passed this year to safely expand the benefits of the Armored Car Reciprocity Act of 1993 which I introduced in the U.S. Senate. The 1993 law which had support from law enforcement, public safety and armored car industry advocates replaced a patch work of State laws with a common sense, pro-safety, pro-interstate commerce approach to weapons registration, background checks and training for armored car crew members.

The amendments to the 1993 law build on what was learned since 1993 and will make the reciprocal benefits of the law available to more States. The net result will be better screened, better qualified and better trained armored car crews.

The armored car is one of the most overlooked instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Without the ability to safely and securely move currency, securities, food stamps, gold and other valuables, interstate commerce would be impossible.

I am pleased to introduce this legislation which I encourage the U.S. Senate to overwhelmingly endorse. It is a tribute to the success of the 1993 law.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 968

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 968, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to prohibit the import, export, sale, purchase, and possession of bear viscera or products that contain or claim to contain bear viscera, and for other purposes.

S. 1035

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1035, a bill to permit an individual to be treated by a health care practitioner with any method of medical treatment such individual requests, and for other purposes.

S. 1189

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1189, a bill to provide procedures for claims for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products.

S. 1832

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the names of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] were added as cosponsors of S. 1832, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies, subject to a reduction of 50 percent if the recipient dies during the first 15 days of such month, and for other purposes.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 52

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 52, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of victims of crimes.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 57

At the request of Mr. ASHCROFT, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 57, a joint resolution requiring the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation to use dynamic economic modeling in addition to static economic modeling in the preparation of budgetary estimates of proposed changes in Federal revenue law.

## AMENDMENT NO. 5119

At the request of Mr. MACK the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5119 proposed to H.R. 3754, a bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT,  
1997

## DOMENICI AMENDMENT NO. 5121

Mr. DOMENICI proposed an amendment to amendment No. 5094 proposed by Mr. MCCAIN to the bill (S. 1959) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows:

On line three of amendment number 5094, strike "Act" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Act. The Department of Energy shall report monthly to the Committees on